

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

REVISED DECEMBER 1990

1 NAME

HISTORIC Land of Promise

AND/OR COMMON

Also "Goshen," "Willow Brook"

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

11440 Glen Arm Road

6th Councilmanic District

CITY, TOWN

Glen Arm

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF 2nd

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore County

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mrs. Esther M. Hyle

Telephone #: 661-2048

STREET & NUMBER

11440 Glen Arm Road

CITY, TOWN

Glen Arm

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

MD 21057

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE, County Courts Building
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Liber #: RRG 4139

Folio #: 458

STREET & NUMBER

401 Bosley Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Towson

STATE

MD 21204

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Maryland Historical Trust: Study in Connection with Easement

DATE

1990

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

21 State Circle

CITY, TOWN

Annapolis

STATE

MD 21401

7 DESCRIPTION

BA-534

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

"Land of Promise" is a three-part house, possibly two separate stone houses linked by a board-and-batten segment. Various family stories conflict as to who built the individual parts.

The stone segment is a vernacular style structure typical of the early 1800s with a prominent fireplace and a two-flue inside end-chimney. The twisting stairway is packed into the northeast corner of the house next to the fireplace, separated from it by a closet. The stone segment is entered by a narrow door, probably the original one. The stone end of the house is blank, except for two square attic windows.

The attic in the stone section is entirely plastered, giving no clues about the rafters in what is probably the older half of the main block of this house.

The frame middle link of the house has an attic with exposed rafters of various types: some half-round rafters and some squared rafters probably cut by up-and-down sash saw. The cross-braces are morticed into the rafters. The nails used are flat cut nails with heads apparently shaped by hand. Photos of 1930 show that the frame section was covered with vertical board. (1) In the 1940s or 50s, Thomas Gott Pearce added composition shingles to this part of the house and they remain in place. (2)

The smallest portion of the house is by tradition a slave dwelling, built in line with the other two sections. Today, there is a dormer level, but the house was originally only one full story, just as slave houses tended to be; two families possess photographs of the house in its original condition. The small wing measures 15 by 25 feet, and now has gable-roofed dormers and a porch roof that is a sweeping-down continuation of the main gable roof--a design stemming from Tidewater architecture.

In a recent letter, Charlotte E. Chambers supplied both photographs and the following recollection:

I remember the Farm from 1930 on. In my youth, the slave quarters was connected to the frame middle link of the house by a wooden passageway, ending in deep steps going down to a dirt floor. There was a wooden bench complete with a grinder used for turning corn into cracked corn. Sacks and barrels were all about filled with various kinds of animal food. A steep ladder-like stairs led to the loft of the slave quarters. In it were beds, really flat wooden slabs against the wall with slanting wooden braces holding them in place. We (my sister & Mrs. Owings' two

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children) often climbed into the loft of the slave quarters. Mrs. Ellen Chambers Wallace will confirm this in her account. Mrs. C. W. Owings, one of the two surviving daughters of Thomas G. Pearce and Lottie W. Pearce, can also confirm this. Her two children are dead. Ellen C. Wallace and I are the children of Ruth Gott Pearce Chambers and Milton T. Chambers, both deceased (sic). Believe me, the slave quarters (so called by my grandfather and everyone) was primitive and only one story, plus loft. Mrs. Hyle has raised the level, using stone from the original barn on Willow Brook Farm (barn built in last decade of 18th century, according to my grandfather Thomas G. Pearce). (3)

In a 1990 letter, another Pearce family member, Ellen Chambers Wallace of Malibu, California, wrote that she recalled a ladder leading up to the sleeping quarters in the "slave shed" and recalled it fitted with bunk beds. "The floor had broken through by the 30s and we were forbade to play there." The small structure had a dirt floor and was used then for feed and tools. Of interest, the stone door sill was worn towards the center, very old, and I hear it is now the base of the central (?) window in that structure."

Finally, my grandfather showed the kids high up in the barn (he said it was built in 1796) tall, narrow sets of slits in the stone walls, which be explained were to shoot from. From the hay loft they were just a man's shoulder height, which we found fascinating. "Summerfield Farm," as I knew and loved it holds a uniquely precious place in my heart. (4)

The present owner, Mrs. Hyle, provided the following notes on her repairs since 1969.:

The smaller stone wing on the south side of the house was the slave dwelling. Originally it was not connected to the other 2-story stone portion. The center section was built to connect the two sections a little over a hundred years ago.

This wing had a dirt floor, also a narrow entrance door. The front had two windows on the lower level and one small narrow window above. The basement entrance was in the front.

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Inside this room, from the rear, a narrow stairway led up to a sleeping loft. The back wall facing the woods had one window on ground level and one narrow window above.

Until 1969 the small stone slave wing had a little room off the present kitchen. The rest of the building had a dirt floor. Two doors entered from the present kitchen. The one door still remains and leads from the kitchen into the restored slave wing (now two steps down). The other door was removed and a fireplace with a chimney put into this corner. On the south side was a narrow entrance door for the slaves to enter. A narrow (18-inch), steep pair of steps led up to a low loft with a small window in front and rear. The front had two windows in the lower level. The rear of this building had one on ground level and one narrow one in the loft. The roof was beginning to cave in.

In 1969 the roof was removed. The back wall on the second floor was raised 4 feet to make an 8-foot wall. The stones used came from the remains of the even older barn which was built in 1780. This had previously belonged to the farm and had been a dairy barn. Only its foundation survived in 1969. Dormer windows were put in the front and a front porch added. First- and second-story porches were added to this wing in the back. Bricks came from old houses on Mulberry Street in Baltimore.

Stonemasons from Red Lion, Pennsylvania, were brought down to do the stone repairs in both wings. Mr. Elmer Hess and Sam Tyler, who worked for Mr. Druck, replaced the limestone mortar with modern cement. They also installed the new doors and Anderson window doors in the slave wing with wide sills. They were excellent stonemasons.

The wide heart of tulip poplar boards from the attic in the north wing were laid in the first floor of the slave wing. The second floor had wide antique boards from a cabin in Delaware installed. (5)

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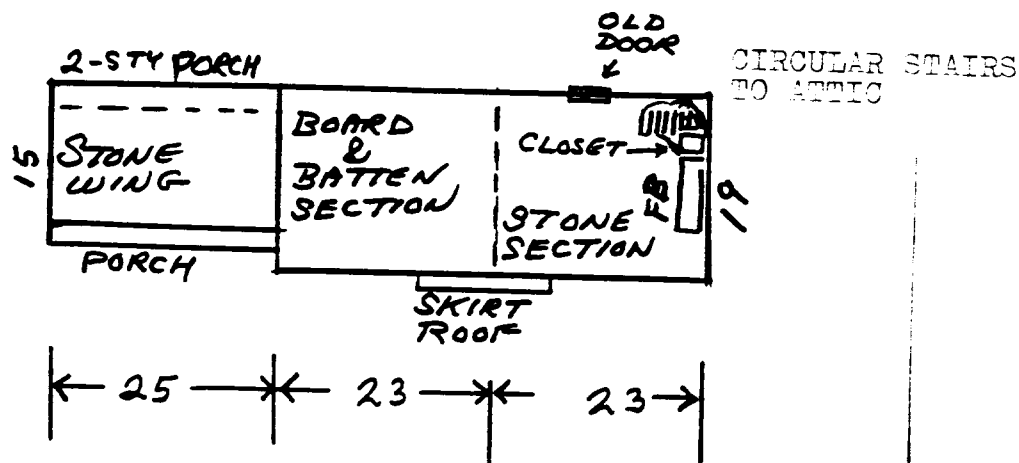
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Neither writer mentioned the massive quoining of the corners of this small wing as shown in 1969-1970 photographs. The Small house was obviously a piece of craftsmanship when new, built of good materials and choice stones squared off for the purpose.

NOTES:

1. Photographs supplied by Charlotte E. Chambers, Baltimore.
2. Charlotte E. Chambers to John McGrain, October 1, 1990.
3. Chambers to McGrain, 1990.
4. Ellen Chambers Wallace, Malibu, California, to John McGrain, October 11, 1990.
5. Esther M. Hyle to John McGrain, 1990, notes and floor plan, ms.



BA-524



8 SIGNIFICANCE

24-524

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES Estimated 1813-1823

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Land of Promise is a somewhat primitive house, part frame, part stone, very difficult to date. The name stems from the 2,000-acre manor called "Land of Promise" surveyed in 1683 for Henry Darnall. (1) The interior of the county was probably uninhabited by Europeans at that time and no doubt was still thinly settled a century later. By the time of the 1783 tax list, the large original manor was in at least four different ownerships: Henry Bennett Darnall, William Allen, Ignatius Jenkins, and Charles R. Carnan. Some 210 acres were not accounted for in that assessment. (2)

The house of interest in this study seems was on the portion belonging to Charles R. Carnan as we learn from tracing the title backwards. Carnan acquired 140 acres in 1782. (3) Carnan's improvements on the 1783 tax list were valued at £50, which could allow for a modest structure.

It is well known to title researchers that "Land of Promise" was surveyed from a Spanish Oak tree that stood at the present corner of Long Green Pike and Glen Arm Road. It was supposed to border "Gunpowder Manor" but failed to touch because of a surveying error. (4) The lines called for in the patent can be easily plotted onto a U.S.G.S. quad sheet to demonstrate that the "Land of Promise" dwelling indeed occupies part of the tract for which it is named.

Mrs. Esther M. Hyle supplied the LPC with a plat of "Land of Promise" produced during a lawsuit of 1790-1792. The plat is now filed in the Hall of Records. Thomas Gist was the surveyor appointed by the court to make a plat of the landgrant "Affinity" and "Land of Promise," drawing three versions of Land of Promise." The third version even suggested a different beginning point from the one now commonly accepted.

☐ See continuation sheet

For HISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data, see continuation sheets.

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Gist reported that the tree that marked the point where the SE corner of the original manor touched Gunpowder Falls had disappeared, although one party in the dispute claimed that the oak was still in place. The dispute concerned the eastern edge of the manor rather than the land of interest in this study. The surveyor located the homes of persons named Wolfe, William Lynch, Hendon, Magness, George Grundstone, Welsh, and William Goodwin; most of those parties were found in the 1783 tax list but were missing from the 1798 tax list only eight years later.

The plat shows that the Darnall family first split the old manor down the middle, and then cut the eastern half into a north and south quarter, and also sold off small patches at the eastern edge to various persons. The plat clearly shows the part sold by Henry Bennett Darnall to Charles Ridgely, a large, almost quarter of the original manor that would clearly contain the house under study. The tract had by 1790 become irregular in shape and occupied $512\frac{3}{4}$ acres, embracing both sides of Gunpowder Falls for a short distance. The plat has the river in the wrong place, if the property lines are transferred to a modern survey map. The measurements of the property show that Cromwell Bridge was not on any of the three possible versions of the "Land of Promise" tract. In short, $512\frac{3}{4}$ acres around the present Hyle house was the Ridgely parcel and it was not in dispute. The Ridgely tract also contained the hilltop where the buildings of Notchcliff Sanitorium (now Glen Meadows were later developed. (5)

The owner of 1783, Carnan, was of course the person who changed his name to Charles Carnan Ridgely to inherit the Hampton estate from his uncle Captain Charles Ridgely. (6) Later known as Governor and General, Charles Carnan Ridgely had extensive properties in the 1798 tax list, including 1,879 acres in Gunpowder Upper Hundred, but no stone or frame house appeared on his holdings in that assessment district. (7)

In 1813, Ridgely made a gift of 500 acres of "Land of Promise" to his daughter Prudence Howard. (8) The deed indicated that parts of the tract "Risteau's Fancy" were included in the conveyance, but it is difficult to reconcile that with the 2,000-acre expanse of the original manor. Possibly the land south of the Gunpowder Falls includes bits of "Risteau's Fancy." The 1813 assessment showed that George Howard and his kinsman James Carroll had only \$50 worth of improvements on 1,163 acres, including part of "Land of Promise." (9)

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George and Prudence Howard, residents of Anne Arundel County, sold 354 acres of "Land of Promise" to Richard Gittings, Sr., in 1827. (10) That deed mentioned Peter Wear, James Howard, and Henry Bennett Darnall as owners of adjoining property. The tract lay north of "the road from Cromwell's Bridge to Gittings Mill," or in other words present Glen Arm Road. The name Cromwell Bridge goes back to at least 1814. Darnall's land was to the north, the present site of Glen Arm Village. (11)

Although the deed is dated 1827, the 1823 tax assessment of Old District 2 seems to show that Richard Gittings was already in the area, listed with 309 acres of "Land of Promise" plus 60 acres listed as "acquired from Howard." No Howard properties were left in that tax district. The Gittings improvements were worth \$400, which would easily account for a stone house and other structures; there were also 14 slaves. (12) The Gittings improvements were worth \$450 in 1833. (13)

Richard Gittings was certainly an owner occupant. He died on June 22, 1847, and was buried at Trinity Church, Long Green. Following his death his heirs could not agree on a proposed partition of the property, and their trustee George H. Williams was obliged to advertise the premises in August 1849:

VALUABLE FARM IN BALTIMORE COUNTY AT PUBLIC SALE. -- By virtue of decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the undersigned as trustee, on Wednesday, the fifth day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, will sell to the highest bidder, all that property in Baltimore county, situated on or near to the Harford Turnpike Road, about eleven miles from the city of Baltimore, adjoining the lands of James Carroll, Esq., and Dr. David S. Gittings, and which belonged to the late Richard Gittings, deceased.

The buildings are a comfortable stone DWELLING in good repair, and a stone kitchen; a Corn House, in good order, capable of holding 300 barrels of corn; a stone Dairy House, with stone troughs, Meat House, Poultry House, etc., and a large garden well enclosed. On the place is a small young APPLE ORCHARD, in a thriving condition; an inexhaustible quarry of limestone, easily worked and free of water with a Lime Kiln: and the soil by nature is of the very best quality. The property by a recent survey contains ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR ACRES OF LAND, more or less, and the title is believed to be indisputable.

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Purchasers can inspect the property at any time.

Terms

Taxes will be paid to the 1st of September, 1849.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS
Trustee (14)

au 1 law4t

The 1849 advertisement easily pins down the existence of a stone house, not mentioned as new, and it could reasonably be expected that the Gittings residence was constructed for that family in or after 1827, if it did not exist during the Ridgely-Howard ownership.

The trustee sold the place at public auction to the highest bidder, Joshua Bosley, on September 5, 1849. (15) Cost was \$4,060.92 for 174 acres. This parcel would have been the land described as Division B, had the Gittings sons David S. and Edward accepted the partition proposed by the court-appointed commissioners. (16)

J. C. Sidney's 1850 county map showed J. Bosley's house on the west side of Glen Arm Road, a nameless route on that map. The Rogerson map of ca. 1855 still showed Bosley as owner. (17)

In 1853 Joshua and Martha B. Bosley sold the 174-acre tract to Gordon K. Tyler for \$7,225. (18) From this point onward, it is possible to connect with oral traditions about the Tyler family. Robert Taylor's 1857 county map showed the "Goshen" Estate of G.K. Tyler.

Tyler and his wife sold the entire tract to Sarah A. (Woods) Pearce (Woods) on May 24, 1872, for \$10,000. (19) Mrs. Lois Pearce Owings of Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, wrote in 1986 that Tyler was a physician and claimed that he built the stone house while he was still single. (20)

Another Pearce family reminiscence credited Dr. Tyler with adding the frame section to an existing stone house. (21)

The Pearce descendants held the place from 1872 to 1963, and in view of the fact that the present owner is in communication with Pearce descendants, there is no claim that the Pearces built any part of the house.

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The 1877 Hopkins atlas showed Jno. Pearce with two small houses on the west side of present Glen Arm Road, still without a name on the map. The road was one of several main routes to Bel Air that had been superseded, in fact it was still called Old Harford Road in a 1933 deed. (22) An advertisement in the Baltimore County Union of February 11, 1880, mentioned Dr. D. S. Gittings' farm on "the 'Helltown Valley' Road." The reference was to a lime-burning village near Notch Cliff known as "Helltown."

The Pearce tradition was that John Cole Pearce and Sarah Woods Pearce swapped some bottom land near Cromwell Bridge Road owned by Dr. Tyler to get the farm on the ridge line--over the objections of Dr. Tyler's sons. Charlotte Chambers noted in 1986:

My grandfather, Rev. Thomas G. Pearce, said that the barn (no longer standing) was built in the 18th century "around the last decade," the house (stone part) a bit later (would place building house ca. 1800-1810. But who built the stone house and slave quarters, and who added the wooden part I don't know.... I know that my great grand-mother, Sarah A. Woods came from My Lady's Manor and was a society girl. John Cole Pearce's parents (named Pearce is all I know: both of the, for they were thired or fourth cousins) are buried at Clynmalira Church. They donated the land for the church and church graveyard. I had this from Emma Pearce, who would have been your best source. Oh, another thing, John Cole

Pearce laid out the Cromwell Bridge Road. Don't know if he had studied engineering. (23)

As to the swap of parcels of land, Mr. Owings noted:

My father Thomas Gott Pearce was born there [on Manor Road] November 7, 1870. When he was a small boy there was some wheeling-dealing boing on; a swap was suggested. My Grandma wanted to sleep on it, but Grandad said, "No, we were getting the best of the deal and they might back out." (24)

County deeds of 1872 show that the Pearces sold property to Gordon K. Tyler, who was listed as a resident of Baltimore City. The old Pearce property was described as part of Risteau's Fancy rather than Land of Promise and was on the opposite side of the road; the 1877 atlas showed the home of "Dr. Tyler." (25)

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In another letter of four years later, Ms. Chambers credited her great-grandfather with laying out the Cromwell Bridge Road, quoting Miss Emma Pearce. She also supplied a copy of the following letter from a political candidate who was soon to succeed:

July 22 '80

Richd. W. Pearce, Esq., Secty.
Greenwood, Balto. Co., Md.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 19th inst. is received.
Please accept for yourself and the members
of the club my thanks for your earnest
work.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Garfield. (26)

Ms. Chambers concluded with:

To the left of the large ash tree in the front yard (see check mark over it in the photograph) towards the field which borders the front lawn, there was a burial place for slaves who served the several owners. My Grandfather said his father, the John Cole Pearce who bought the place, uncovered bones and skulls in plowing the area when my Grand-father, Rev. Thomas Gott Pearce, was a boy. (27)

Two 19th century tax ledgers carried the Pearce holdings:

District 11, 1876, folio 119:

Sarah A. Pearce

Land of Promise 218 Acres & Improvements \$7,825

District 11, 1896, no page number:

Pearce, Mrs. Sarah, Lochraven P.O.

70 acres valley land @ \$40 per acre 2,800

88 " (illegible) land @ \$30 per acre 2,640

55 " rough wood @ \$10 per acre 550

Improvements Stone Dwelling \$500

Barn \$500 1,000

Tenant House & Small Barn 500

Personal (3 Horses) 83

2 Cows \$40 Household Furniture \$150 190

Total Assessment \$7,763 (28)

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The 1918 tax ledger provided some useful measurements:

District 11, 1918, folio 767:

Sarah A. Pearce
206 A. on Loch Raven & Glen Arm Road adj.
Sisters of Notre Dame on E.
50 a. tillable @ \$60 \$3,000
50 a. " " \$35 1,750
100 a. wood " \$25 2,500
6 a. Barren " \$10 60
House 19 x 23 - 15 x 25 - 23 x 19 1,219
Barn 28 x 54 \$1034 2 Small Bldgs. \$40 1,074
Ten. H. 16 x 26 \$480 and
Stable 18 x 26 \$351 831

\$10,435 (29)

The last person with Pearce family connections to take title was Thomas G. Pearce, who acquired the premises from Ruth Gott Pearce Chambers via a straw party in 1933. (30)

In 1954, a brief history of Long Green mentioned the house, perhaps the first historical description of it:

A short distance from this place on the Glen Arm Road is the old stone house of the Pearce family. John C. Pearce was raised on the manor. His grandparents came from Virginia--originally from Wales. He was married in 1855 and went to Brooklandwood--from there to Loch Raven in 1862. In 1872 he bought Willow Brook at Notch Cliff near Summerfield Station.

He had three sons and one daughter. One son, John C., Jr., still lives in the old home. His is in his seventies. (31)

Unfortunately, the first historical mention contained some errors. Charlotte E. Chambers pointed out that there was no such person as John C. Pearce, Jr.:

John Cole Pearce had four sons and one daughter who survived childhood (one daughter died about aged 10.) In 1954 Thomas Gott Pearce (youngest son of John Cole Pearce) and his wife, Lottie W. Pearce, lived in College Park, Maryland with their second daughter Lois P. Owings and her husband C. Watson Owings. There never was a "John C., Jr.". Sons were: Richard Woods; William Taggart, Robert Cole, and Thomas Gott Pearce. In 1954 Thomas Gott Pearce was 83-84 years

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old (born in November 1870.) Robert Cole Pearce was father of Miss Emma Pearce, another daughter, and two sons. Miss Emma Pearce was last resident of "Land of Promise" land (across Glenarm Road, to the left and up the road away as you stand on the front lawn of the large house in question in this study.) She died in 1983. (32)

Finally in 1963 the present owner Mrs. Esther M. Hyle took possession of the house and still lives there in 1990. (33) The house was open on the 1970 tour sponsored by Waugh U. M. Church.

This house is interesting because it represents a period of frontier life when the scarcely used land holdings of the Ridgelys were being developed as owner-occupied farms for the first time.

NOTES:

1. Patents, Liber 22, f. 48, Hall of Records, Annapolis, (hereafter HR).
2. Baltimore County 1783 tax list, Gunpowder Upper Hundred, f. 9, B.C. Public Library.
3. Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. I, f. 32, HR. The Hall of Records index does not lead to the much larger Darnall-to-Bosley sale, sometime before 1790.
4. Elmer R. Haile, Hydes, Md., to J. McGrain, 1990, personal communication.
5. Plat by Thomas Gist, May 14, 1790, signed by Sheriff Robert Gorsuch, May 14, 1792. HR. None of the houses shown seem to survive today. Chancery Records, 174:764-766, HR.
6. Lynne Dakin Hastings, Hampton National Historic Site (Towson, 1986), pp. 7-9.
7. Baltimore Federal Direct Tax List, 1798, Gunpowder Upper Hundred, microfilm, Office of Planning. The Ridgely page is almost illegible.
8. B.C. Deeds, WG 125:452, HR.
9. B.C. Assessment, Old District 2, 1813, Microfilm No. CR 42,857, CR.

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10. B.C. Deeds, WG 189:248, HR.
11. Lt. James Kearney, "A Sketch of the Military Topography of Baltimore . . . ," 1814, National Archives.
12. B.C. Assessment, 1823, Old District 4, HR. Another anomaly is the mention of "Berry Hill" as the residence of Richard Gittings in the obituary of James Gittings, Baltimore American, July 4, 1822.
13. B.C. Assessment, Old District 2. 1833, Microfilm No. CR 42,856.
14. Baltimore American , August 1, 1849.
15. B.C. Deeds, AWB 444:10, HR.
16. John Beale Rumsey, Administrator-v.-Edward Gittings and David Gittings. Also, David S. Gittings-v.-Edward Gittings, Chancery Records, HR.
17. J.C. Sidney and P. J. Browne, "Map of City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys" (Baltimore, 1850). The rare, undated Rogerson map is displayed in the Baltimore County Public Library, Towson.
18. B.C. Deeds, HMF 5:428, County Courts Building, Towson.
19. B.C. Deeds, EHA 77:57.
20. Lois Pearce Owings, Sulphur Springs, Arkansas, to Esther M. Hyle, June 6, 1986.
21. Pearce family MS., ca. 1970, supplied by Esther M. Hyle, 1990.
22. B.C. Deeds, LMCLM 905:347 (1933).
23. Charlotte E. Chambers to Esther M. Hyle, May 11, 1986.
24. Lois Pearce Owings to Esther M. Hyle, June 6, 1986.
25. B.C. Deeds, EHA 75:464.
26. Charlotte E. Chambers to Esther M. Hyle, May 28, 1990, with photocopy of letter from James A. Garfield to Richard Woods Pearce, Secretary of the local Republican Club.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

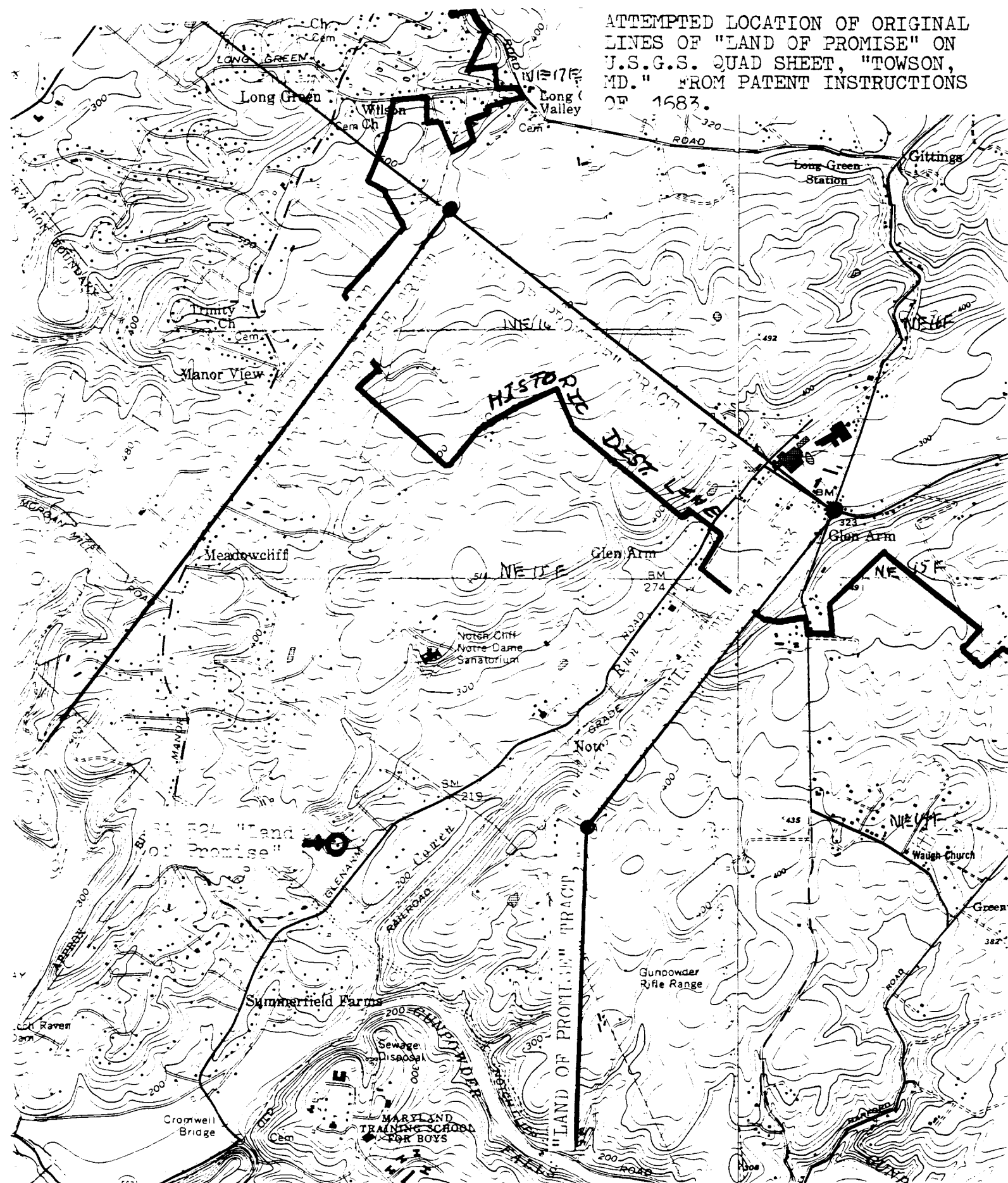
BA 524
MHT Inventory No.

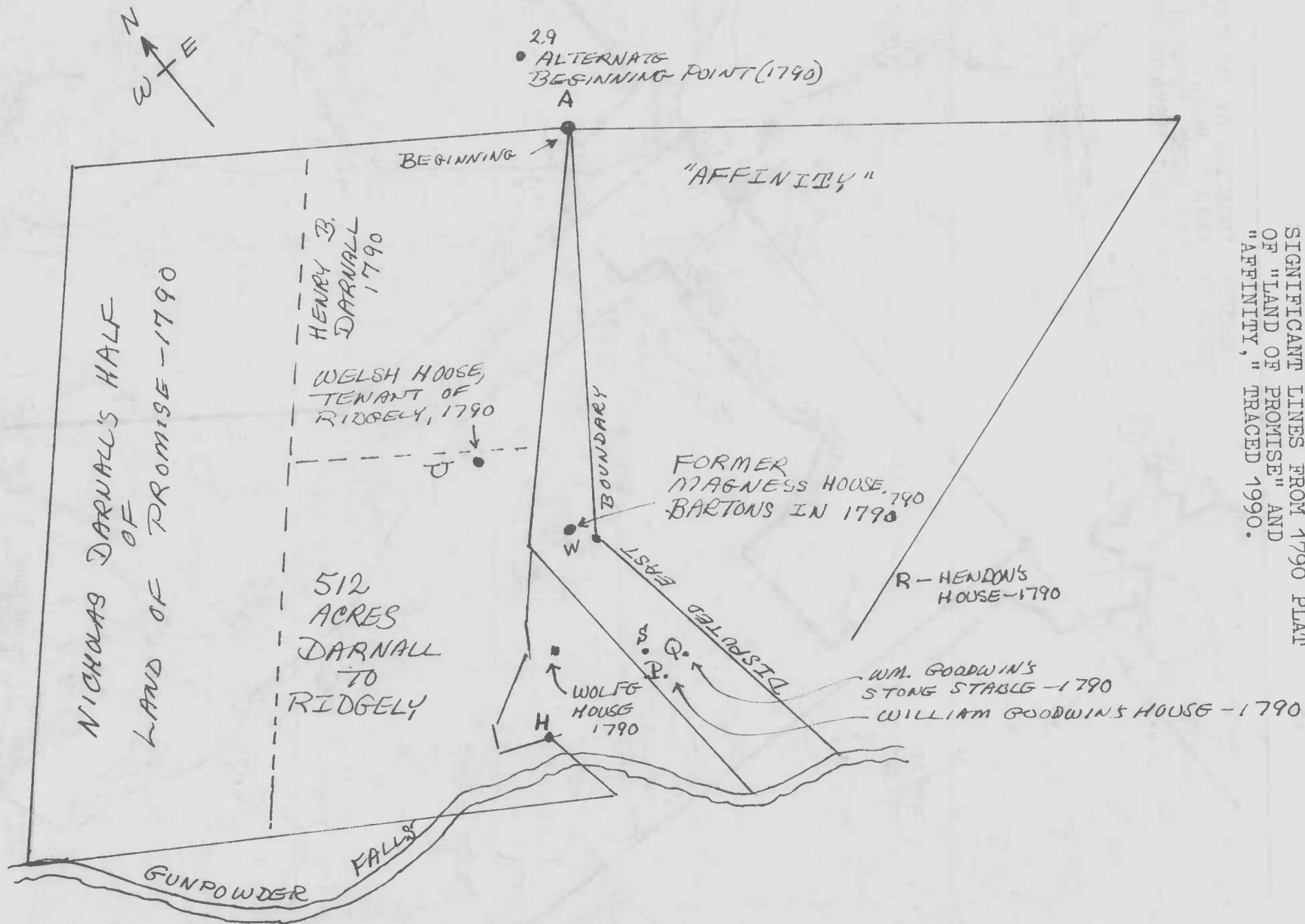
name of property: Land of Promise

Section number 3 Page 10

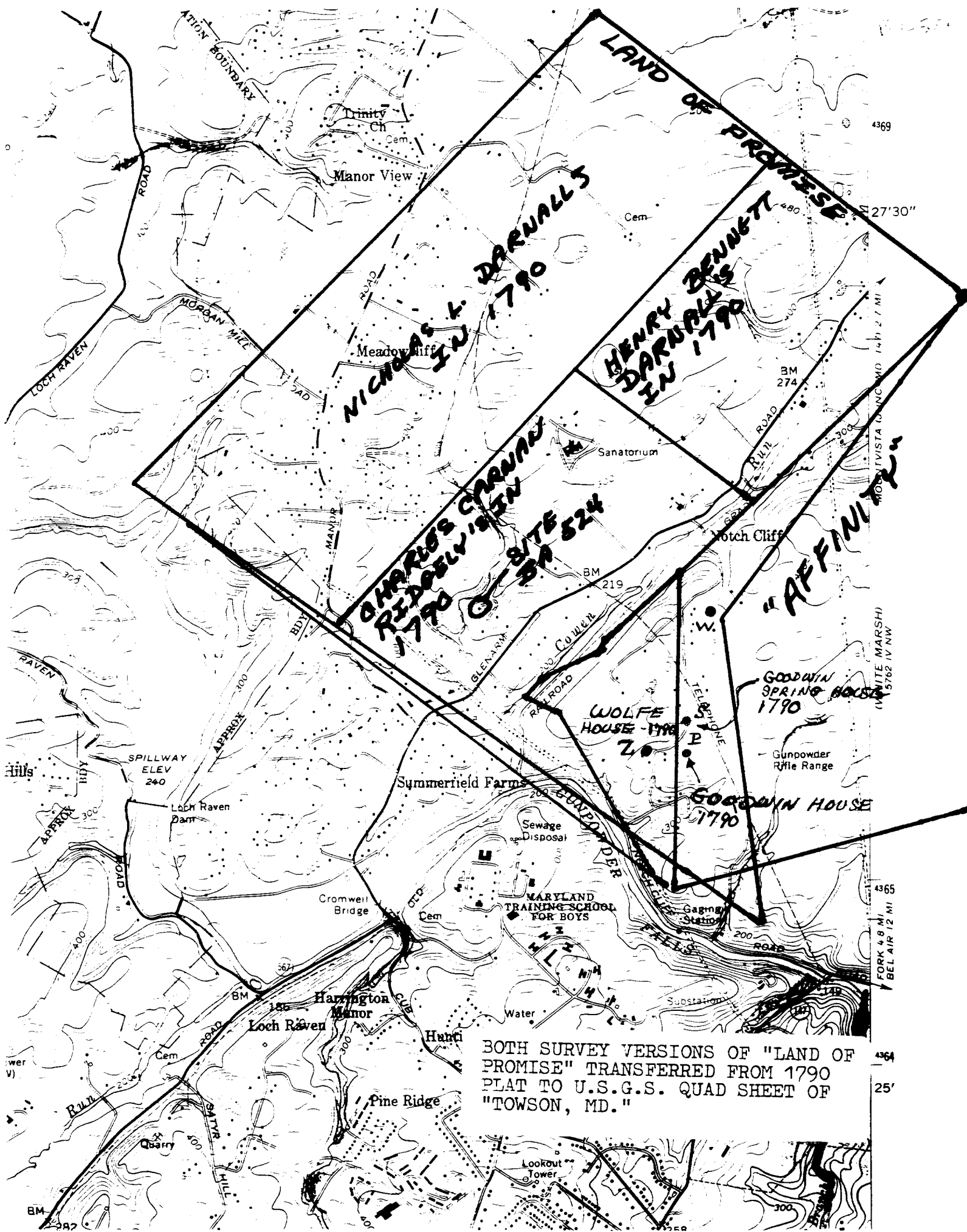
27. Ibid.
28. B.C. District 11 Tax Ledgers, 1876, 1896, H.R.
29. B. C. District 11 Tax Ledgers, 1918, f. 767.
30. B.C. Deeds, LMcLM 905:347 (1933)
31. Henrietta Schmidt Astin, "History of Long Green, Maryland," Ms., 1954, p. 5.
32. Charlotte E. Chambers to John McGrain, October 1, 1990. Ms. Chambers also supplied a bill of sale showing Sarah A. Woods Pearce's purchase in 1860 of an 18-year old black woman named Janthe (Deeds GHC 4:338).
33. B.C. Deeds, RRG 4139:458.

PROMISE/LANDMARK





SIGNIFICANT LINES FROM 1790 PLAT
OF "LAND OF PROMISE" AND
"AFFINITY," TRACED 1990.



BOTH SURVEY VERSIONS OF "LAND OF PROMISE" TRANSFERRED FROM 1790 PLAT TO U.S.G.S. QUAD SHEET OF "TOWSON, MD."

CONTINUATION SHEET
ITEM 10, Page 1

LAND OF PROMISE

Beginning in center line of Glen Arm Road

N30°	00 W	261.86	feet
N24	30 E	149.0	
N36	21 E	1,256.51	
N33	54 E	74.42	
S83	54 E	411.5	
S83	54 E	208.8	
N17	09 E	432.68	
N82	06 E	111.31	
S17	09 W	462.03	
S83	54 E	35.24	
S44	30 E	112.54	
S44	30 E	239.66	
S39	43 E	25.09	
S39	43 E	214.00	
S39	43 E	386.41	
S45	08 W	882.31	along Glen Arm Road

9. Major Bibliographical References

MHT Inventory No.:

BA 524

No prior studies

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 22.09USGS quad Towson

UTM References

A

Zone	Easting				Northing				

C

Zone	Easting				Northing				

B

Zone	Easting				Northing				

D

Zone	Easting				Northing				

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See Tax Map 62, Parcel P112.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

N/A

☐ See continuation sheet**11. Form Prepared By**name/title John W. McGrainorganization Office of Planningstreet & number 401 Bosley Avenuedate July 18, 1990 REVISED 1991telephone 887-3211

Advertisement, Baltimore American, August 1, 1849:

VALUABLE FARM IN BALTIMORE COUNTY AT PUBLIC SALE. -- By virtue of of decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the undersigned as trustee, on Wednesday, the fifth day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, will sell to the highest bidder, all that property in Baltimore county, situated on or near to the Harford Turnpike Road, about eleven miles from the city of Baltimore, adjoining the lands of James Carroll, Esq., and Dr. David S. Gittings, and which belonged to the late Richard Gittings, deceased.

The buildings are a comfortable stone DWELLING in good repair, and a stone kitchen; a Corn House, in good order, capable of holding 300 barrels of corn; a stone Dairy House, with stone troughs, Meat House, Poultry House, etc., and a large garden well enclosed. On the place is a small young APPLE ORCHARD, in a thriving condition; an inexhaustible quarry of limestone, easily worked and free of water with a Lime Kiln; and the soil by nature is of the very best quality. The property by a recent survey contains ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR ACRES OF LAND, more or less, and the title is believed to be indisputable.

Purchasers can inspect the property at any time.

Terms

Taxes will be paid to the 1st of September, 1849.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS
Trustee

au 1 1aw4t

John McGraw 9/85